DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
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TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 7
" " 3 " 4
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

[For The Confederate.

DEAR EDITOR:—On the 12th inst., I addressed to you a very kind and loving epistle. I thank you for your kindness in giving it a place in the *Confederate*. I also thank you for your compliment, your expression of esteem and the tone of affection which characterized your remarks in regard to you and myself. It was so much like you—so kind, so loving, free from all guile, and so much in keeping with the disposition of a *Statesman*, who had always made everything subservient to his love of country, and who, rather than produce any strife or *agitation* was ever ready to sacrifice his personal benefit, or ambitious views on the altar erected to preserve peace and quiet in the body politic. I read your remarks with much pleasure and gratification until I came to the concluding paragraph, wherein you first bid me "adieu," and then as if to make it more impressive you add "again farewell to our old classmate." I must confess that these small words "adieu" and "farewell," filled me with much grief—and you cannot conceive with what joy as day after day I received the *Confederate*, I saw that your were continually calling on your "old classmate." Even in your paper of today, you ask what has become of your friend. When I read it, I must confess that my feelings were much wrought upon, and I determined at once to write to you. I might have known, however, that the tender ties existing between us could not be sundered by the writing of the two little words, "adieu" and "farewell." I might have known that in your loneliness and disappointments you would rall upon your old "college chum." How well Shakespeare knew the human heart. How similar your case to that in which the warm-hearted and loving Juliet, called back Romeo—

Jul. A thousand times good night. [Exit
Rom. A thousand times the worse to want thy light—
Love goes towards love, as school boys from their books;
But love from love, toward school with leavy looks.
(*Retiring slowly.*)
Re-enter Juliet above
Jul. Hist! Romeo, hist!—O, for a falconer's voice
To lure his tassel-gentle back again!
Bondage is hoarse, and may not *speak aloud*;
Else would I tear the cave where Echo lies
And make her airy tongue more hoarse than mine,
With repetition of my Romeo's name.
Rom. It is my soul, that calls upon my name.
How silver-sweet sound lovers' tongues by night,
Like softest music to attending ears!
Jul. Romeo!
Rom. My sweet!
Jul. At what o'clock shall I send for you tomorrow?
Rom. At the hour of nine.
Jul. I will not fail: 'tis twenty years till then
I have forgot: why I did call thee back?
Rom. Let me stand here till you remember it.
Jul. I shall forget, to have thee still stand there,
remembering how I love thy company.
Rom. And will stay, to have thee still forget, forgetting any other home but this.
Jul. 'Tis almost morning. I would have thee gone:
And yet no farther than a wanton's bird:
Who lets it pass a little from her hand,
Like a poor prisoner in his twisted gyves
And like a silk thread plucks it back again,
So loving—jealous of his liberty.
Rom. I would I were thy bird.
Jul. Sweet, so would I:
Yet I would kill thee with much cherishing.
Good night, good night! parting is such sweet sorrow,
That I shall say—good night, till it be morrow."

Now "old classmate," my *Juliet*, why hast thou called thy gentle *Romeo* back? If thou hast forgot, then "let me stand here 'till till thou remember it."

I thank thee "old friend," that in your notice of my former letter, you drew the distinction between Thomas Long and myself. This was kind; for I have a great fancy to be called by my right name. It is JAMES—sometimes called Jeemes, and by the vulgar *Jim*; just as we say Duncan—Dunk, vulgarly Donky. I always did dislike the name of Thomas. We may have a king some day—and who ever heard of a king named Thomas? In olden times in the land of Cakes there was a good old king named Duncan, but he was weak and feeble, and it is generally supposed he broke down because he allied himself to the *Douglas family*.

I was glad to see your reason for taking charge of the *Confederate*, to prevent "old friends from being *elevated* faster than they could bear." It was kind in you. It is said extremes meet; therefore I presume past *elevation* and slow *promotion* are about the same, and equally unbearable—and as you have some experience in the latter, it was considerate in you to desire to preserve your friends from the pain of the former.

Owing to your characteristic firmness and steadiness of purpose—the disposition you have always shown to pour oil upon the troubled waters, it is not at all surprising that you should be a little indignant at those who show a disposition to agitate the public mind. It is so foreign to your nature. For instance, when some years ago, Mr. Ashe was a candidate for Congress, to keep every thing quiet, you opposed him—and as soon as you had effected your object, you quietly and peaceably retired to foreign parts. Again when Gov. Ellis had the country in an uproar, you opposed him for the sole purpose of quieting and uniting the public mind; and again you and others seized upon Douglas as the man to smoothe the troubled sea of Democracy. It is true, some thought you an *agitator*. How mistaken people sometimes are.

I was glad to see, since the passage of the law suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*—you counsel the President to let past offences sleep. I was glad of this, not that I had committed any offence myself—for I have always been a law-loving and a law-abiding man, but I was fearful Mr. Davis might remember the naughty words you used about that Brigadier Generalship—and that in a pet he might put you on the other extreme—from the extreme of slow promotion, he might change you to the extreme of fast *elevation*. It was considerate in you. But how is it that you were not made a General? If I understand it correctly, some say that you based your application on the ground of your happy faculty of having a regiment slaughtered and coming off safe yourself; but that the President did not regard such a fact as any particular qualification—acting upon the principle of the man in selecting his carriage driver—he did not take the man who could, as he said, drive in two inches of a precipice, and not go over—but he selected him who said he always drove as far as he could from the edge.

Now, my old friend, you promised never again to associate my name with that small man, Hon. E. G. Reade. Why so forgetful of solemn pledges? It is true, Mr. Reade has the confidence, and could command the support of nine-tenths of the people, and was the appointee of Gov. Vance;—but you know, and I know, that unworthy men sometimes get to the top of the pot—that the "race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong,"—for instance, Gov. Ellis beat you some 18,000 votes.

I regret that you no longer aspire to be a General. Can it be possible, that brooding over slights and wrongs has so damped the ardor of a soul that a short time since would have spurned to be confined to any "pent up Utica!" But, you say you are to have a "*Squad*." Well, you know your own qualifications best—perhaps a "*Squad*" will suit you best; and as I have the promise of being cook to the "*Squad*," I hope it will be made up shortly, for provisions are getting scarce with me. Could you not direct the Commissary in Greensboro' to send me a few barrels of flour and other provisions, so that I can get my hand in, in the way of cooking. I desire to be proficient in my business, and to learn all I can.

Now, my dear *Juliet*, please publish this, and your loving *Romeo* will trouble you no more.

Yours, truly,
JAMES A. LONG.

* We are not responsible for the orthography or punctuation of this article.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.

From the Chicago Post.

An Affecting Recognition.

A few months since, a young man, whose name we suppress out of respect for the nobleness of his nature, and from sympathy on account of the painful facts that he became cognizant of, came to this city from the East and associated himself with an established business firm. He was an orphan, and had left his home in New York State some years ago, to act as clerk on a steamboat plying from St. Louis to New Orleans. He left behind him an only sister, a girl of fifteen years, whom he confided to the guardianship of a near relative of his deceased parents. When the rebellion broke out he happened to be at Shreveport, La., under the surveillance of the Confederate authorities. All mail communications were cut off, and he could gain no intelligence of her whom he so tenderly regarded.

Last spring he contrived to reach New Orleans, where he got employment sufficiently remunerative to extricate him from all pecuniary embarrassments. He wrote time and again to his sister, but no answer returned. At last he received a sorrowful letter from her guardian, telling him that she had eloped with a stranger and had gone West. He sought her everywhere—in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Milwaukee, penetrated inland towns, wrote imploring letters, and advertised in all the papers. Strange, terrible, foreboding horrors haunted him at times; still he hoped that she had married, and wished to remain secluded, or that perchance his letters had never reached her, or that the advertisements had never reached her eye.

On Monday evening, however, a pretty, dashing, young female passed him in Customhouse place. He thought under the subdued shadow of her veil, he recognized a familiar face. He instantly followed her, and as she approached the ladies' window and withdrew the covering from her face, he recognized the companion of his childhood. There was no blush of shame upon her cheeks, although they were rosy. Her dress was gaudy; her style abandoned, and her glances careless. As he stood grieving, unseen or unnoticed by her, he realized the condition of his sister; she had fallen, and was a waif upon the streets of a strange city.

With firmness, he suppressed his emotions and restrained his feelings. He had no wrath to expend; no reproaches to offer; no scenes to enact to make his erring sister's shame more conspicuous. To follow her, gain an interview, and check, if possible, her course to destruction, and bear her safely from the evils and temptations that surround her, as was his determination, and calmly though almost heart-broken, he stealthily followed her steps. He saw her flirt like a giddy thing along Dearborn street, and as he turned Clark street, he saw her recognize some dressy young men, and saw their smirks as they saluted, and heard their expressions as they passed. He saw her ring the bell of a fashionable house, saw its portals open to receive her into its walls that form a charnel house for all that is virtuous, good and and kind in woman.

He got the number and sought the aid of a good and trusty detective officer, to whom he imparted the cause of his distress and his desire to gain admission to the place where his sister was. The plan was soon arranged; the mysterious signal was given, and the gentlemen were ushered into the parlor of No.—, Clark street. There was vice in the guise of loveliness, and shame surrounded by all the aids of art and cunning mechanism. Rich furniture, luxuriant lounges, bright mirrors set in massive frames, elegant tapestry, and valuable paintings were there. Beautiful carpets prevented the sound of footfalls, and the music of a piano and the sweet voice of a female lent a charm to the apartments. The brother appeared lost to all that surrounded him, and as his eyes wandered hurriedly from one person to another, a negro waiter handed him a goblet filled with wine. He raised it mechanically to his lips, but as though it were an adder that had stung him, he dashed it from him, and cried, "Adelaide! Oh, my sister!"

The girl recognized the voice, and tried to speak, but failed; the tones she recognized; the thoughts of olden time, happy home and innocence crowded on her like ghosts of the past. She attempted to reach the arms that were stretched to receive her, but nature was exhausted, and she fell fainting on the floor.

The brother, with the strength of a Sampson, bore her from the room. One poor child of sin, who had not lost all her womanly attributes, went to assist, and show the way to her apartments. As soon as the girl recovered, the brother in a few words begged her to return to the paths of virtue. She told him her story, and in a repentant tone sobbed her willingness to flee from the abode of sin. In a short time she removed her gay robes, and in colors that were becoming a Magdelane; left the premises.

Yesterday she and her noble brother left for her distant home, where the breath of scandal can never reach, nor the finger of derision point to her as one who has sinned beyond redemption.

The authour of her shame, although prosperous now, may, perhaps, soon reap the whirlwind, whose seeds he has sown, and gather a terrible harvest of retribution.

From our Army in Tennessee.

The editor of an Atlanta paper, who has just returned from the Army of Tennesse, which was in line of battle when he left, gives the following as to the position, strength and condition of our forces:

The army was about one mile beyond Dalton. The position of our forces is a strong one, and can be held against the present force of the enemy, which is estimated at between forty and fifty thousand men. The Confederate army has been in line of battle for three days past.

On the disposition of our forces and the strength of Johnston's army, we do not deem it prudent to speak, but our readers may feel assured that, unless greatly outnumbered by the enemy, a glorious victory will be the result. The enthusiasm and determination of the army was never surpassed, and from these facts we have strong hopes of success.

There was a general review of the army, on Wednesday last, by General Johnston and the appearance of the troops was most gratifying to behold. The spirit of our army is, in fact, unparalleled.

Although some officers are of opinion that the movements of the enemy are a mere feint, we do not share these ideas, but believe that the long expected general advance has, at last commenced. The two armies are not more than ten miles apart, and we feel certain that an engagement cannot be much longer avoided. It is very gratifying to us to mention that the position now occupied by the Confederate army effectually prevents any flanking movement on the part of the Federals. Altogether, we think the prospect is bright in the army of Tennessee.

General Hood, of Texas, arrived at Dalton by the four o'clock train on Wednesday, and immediately proceeded to the front. We learn that he will take command of a corps.

ESCAPED CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.—The account which we published some days ago of the removal of a number of Confederate officers from Johnson's Island, to their new prison at Point Lookout, stated that several of them had made their escape from the cars while in motion. We learn from the Enquirer that some of these have arrived safely within our lines. Capt. William Campbell, of Co. D., 6th Kentucky cavalry, has arrived here. Col. Bell and Capt. Bell are also safe. Lieut. Alcorn, Co. C, 6th Kentucky cavalry, escaped near Pittsburg, by deliberately knocking one of the guards off the cars, and jumped off after him, while the cars were running at full speed. His fate is not known.

Livingston, who swindled some of our citizens so heavily last summer, and then escaped through our lines, has been practicing the same arts in Boston, and in consequence has found his way into prison. The Yankees considered him a secession emisary. It is to be hoped they will punish him as such.

The feeling of distrust with which the currency and tax laws were at first received in the States further South, has given way not only to cheerful acquiescence, but an enthusiastic approval. The laws are everywhere cordially sustained, and this guarantes their success.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 33.

Miscellaneous.

Notice.

WE will sell at public auction, for cash, at our Factory in Thomasville, N. C., on Saturday 12th March next, three hundred gallons of good old pure proof peach and apple BRANDY.

Also, one hundred and twenty boxes Tobacco of different brands, one Jack, and a good second-hand two-horse Wagon, and other property.

The sale will begin at half-past one o'clock, P. M., in order to give the Western train time to arrive. J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.

Thomasville, Feb. 24, 1864.—32 d8t

Notice to the Magistrates of Wake County.

AT a meeting of forty-two of the Magistrates of this county it was ordered that a called Court be held at the Court House, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, to attend to important Court business, and a full attendance of all the Magistrates is earnestly requested.

32-dtd J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

Special Notice.

THE undersigned, as Superintendent of the Forest Manufacturing Company, (Paper Mills,) will pay the best prices for Raw Cotton, (slightly damaged preferred,) old rope, bagging, paper shavings, and clean cotton rags, white or colored. Any person who has any of the above stock will do well to address me at once.

THOS. C. THACKSTON,
Supt. F. M. Company.
32-d5t* Forestville, N. C.

NOTICE.

WE wish to hire for the balance of the year, three good negro Blacksmiths. Address,
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX,
32-12t Thomasville, N. C.

Bank of North Carolina.

ALL persons having Dividends due and unpaid in this Bank, Branches and Agencies, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 25th day of March, instant, they will be paid in the 4 *per cent.* Bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

32-d26t C. DEWEY, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of well-timbered, fertile Land, convenient to water, lying in the eastern part of the State, containing Eight Thousand acres.

Apply to me at this place for particulars.
JOS. S. CANNON.

Raleigh, March 2, 1864.—32-dtf

$300 REWARD

WILL be paid for a Trunk lost on the North Carolina Railroad last week—between Charlotte and Raleigh: or $150 will be paid for any information that may lead to its recovery.

Address, D. M. CLARK,
Ass't Surgeon C. S. A.,
32-d5t Box 1534. Richmond, Va.

TOBACCO AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold for cash, in the town of Henderson, on the 10th inst. TWENTY HOGSHEADS OF TOBACCO, all sound and in good condition. The Tobacco will be sold by sample after inspection. THOS. H MORROW.

32-d7t

For Sale.—32 Hogsheads of Leaf Tobacco. W. H. CUNNIGGIM,
21-3t* Exchange Hotel.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.—TEN BALES OF GOOD COTTON. Apply to
31 2-6t*. J. McKIMMON.

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS and Banks are requested to draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant, will be funded in 4 per cent. Confederate States bonds, and paid to said depositors.

31 2-3t.* W. H. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING benn appointed Receiver under the Sequestration Act for the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones and Onslow, vice H. C. Jones, removed, hereby cautions the public from transacting any business with H. C. Jones as Receiver. Any person having any business with the Receiver, will address me at Mosely Hall, N. C.

3 2-6t. C. S. WOOTEN, Receiver.

NOTICE.—The BANKS at GREENSBORO', N. C., will decline to pay undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior to the 28th of March next, except in the currency now existing, and as now rated and valued; and all those entitled to dividends, and holders of such certificates and checks, are requested to present the same to us forthwith and receive payment. Feb. 27, 1864.

WM. A. CALDWELL, Cashier Farmers' Bank North Carolina.
M. STEVESON, Cashier Bank of Washington, North Carolina.
JESSE H. LINDSAY, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, North Carolina.
D. P. WEIR, Treas'r Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company.
31 2-taw3w*

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., RALEIGH, March, 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency.

W. W. VASS,
March 1-1m. Treasurer

50 Hands Wanted.—We wish to Hire for the balance of the year (50) FIFTY ABLE-BODIED HANDS, to cut wood in Burke county, N. C., at our Iron Works. Said hands will be well fed and taken care of. Apply soon, and address C. P. MENDENHALL,
at Greensboro',
or E. P. JONES,
30 d12t at Morganton, Burke co., N. C.

$100 Reward.—Lost on the night of the 27th inst., between the Capitol and the Yarborough House, one package containing orders from Col. Mallett to report at Wilmington, One Hundred Dollars interest bearing, several Twenty Dollar Bills and letters. The above reward will be paid by leaving the articles at the
30-1t* YARBOROUGH HOTEL.

A Good Investment.—The Subscriber has two lots of Cotton, one of 35 Bales in *Sumter District*, also one of 34 in Newberry District S. C. He will sell either lot. It is well stored in the country and in two miles of the R. R. Apply soon. My address is Wilson N. C.
30-d3t.* R. H. BLOUNT.

The Bingham School.

Tuition to the end of the current term,	$150
Board per month (boys furnishing a pair sheets and blankets)	100

All in advance.
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
25-12td* Oaks, Orange, N. C

AUCTION SALE.

BY PANNILL & SON,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Valuable Land & Lots in Weldon, N. C.

ON TUESDAY, 8th March next, at 12 o'clock, M., we shall sell at auction, in front of our store, the following valuable property in and adjoining the town of Weldon, N. C., belonging to the heirs of Daniel Weldon, dec'd.

A lot of 10¼ acres, bounded by the trace of the old Canal Lock and the Roanoke river. On the land some valuable mill sites may be had.

A lot of 4 acres, bounded on the South by the R. N. Co's., basin, and on the North of the R. river.

A lot of 21 acres, above and adjoining the town of Weldon, and bounded on the South by the Canal, and on the North by the river.

A lot of 12½ acres, South of the Canal.

Two other lots, of two acres each, adjoining the above.

A lot of 22¾ acres, South of the town and between the Wilmington and R. & G. R. R.

An Island in the river, opposite the Western end of the Town, containing 9½ acres.

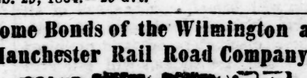
Also the following lots, viz: 8, 10, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 48, 55, 58, 59 and 63.

A plot of the property can be seen at our office.

All the property is valuable and offers to capitalists a fine opportunity for investment. The immense water power at and adjacent to Weldon, and the four long railroads which connect at that point, must, at no distant day, cause a large manufacturing city to spring up at that place.

PANNILL & SON, Auct'rs.
Feb. 29, 1864.—29-d7t.

Income Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company.



PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.

THE INCOME BONDS of this Company are due and payable at the Bank of Charleston, S. C., in the City of Charleston on the 1st day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all holders of said Bonds that they will be paid on presentation at said Bank in the City of Charleston on maturity, with any interest coupons thereon. Also, that they will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office of this Company in Wilmington, N. C., with any interest coupons due thereon, if preferred by the holders. The interest accruing on these Bonds will cease on and after the 1st day of March, 1864. THOS. D. WALKER,
29-d2w President.

Notice.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LOCKville Mining and Manufacturing Company will meet at the office of Kemp P. Battle, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday the 8th March, 1864, to organize the Company.

By order of the Commissioners. 26-d5t*

$300 Reward.—Ranaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negroes—DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not *black*—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them.

Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32—husband and wife.

23-d24t CAIN & RUFFIN.
Hillsboro', Orange county N. C. Feb. 19, 1864.

JOBWORK Of all description neatly executed at this office

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Bank of Washington—at Greensboro', Feb. 10th, 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawtd*

Oxford Female College.—The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.

Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.

J. H. MILLS,
5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

Notice.—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1863-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

$100 Reward—Ranaway from Mrs. E. I. Hayes' plantation, in Warren County, N. C., on the 16th inst., a negro man named ANTHONY. He is about 42 years of age, black complexion, has good teeth, is badly ruptured and wears a truss. He is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, is well set and strong looking and has a pleasing countenance when spoken to. He has a wife at Mr. Joseph Townes', near Townesville, N. C., where he will likely be found, or he may try to get to the Yankee lines, as he has a good deal of money with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the said negro to me, or his apprehension and confinement in any jail so I can get him again.

JOSEPH B. JONES.
Warren Co., N. C., Feb. 17, 1864.—21-dtf

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD	
By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16 dly

Wanted to Hire.—A Negro Boy some fifteen or sixteen years old, to cut wood, run errands, &c., for a family. Apply at
8-tf THIS OFFICE.

Office of C. S. Depository,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 24th, 1864.

PERSONS BRINGING MONEY TO THIS office are hereby informed that none will be received, which is not assorted according to denomination.

This rule is adopted as much to accommodate the public as to facilitate the business of the office.

Office hours from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

C. B. HARRISON,
26-d6t C. S. Depositary.

For Sale.—One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand.

Apply to J. M. LITTLE,
feb. 3, 1864-10-dtw-w4t. Lexington, N. C

Newspaper Establishment for Sale. THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SPIRIT OF THE AGE" Newspaper having engaged in another business, offers that establishment for sale. It was in existence at the time of the passage of the last Military Bill, which entitles its Editor and necessary employees to exemption under that Act.

The Paper has a large circulation, and the Office is well supplied with Presses, Type and all necessary fixtures for Newspaper, Book and Job Printing. The nett income of the Office will afford from 30 to 50 per cent. profits on the price asked for the Establishment.

For price and other information desired, address "PROPRIETOR SPIRIT OF THE AGE."
26-tf Raleigh N. C.

Attention! Capitalists!! A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTment of capital in an Iron Company is now open and may be embraced on application to the undersigned. Such exemptions and privileges have been obtained from the Secretary of War as ensures the prompt and successful prosecution of the enterprise.

Application must be made forthwith, when more full particulars will be given.

Ten men needed with $100,000 each, and they are wanted immediately.

W. J. HAWKINS,
Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.—26 d6t

☞ Daily Progress, Wilmington Journal, Charleston Mercury, Petersburg Express, Richmond Dispatch Fayetteville Observer and Lynchburg Republican copy one week and forward bills.

Wanted to purchase.—A good Piano. Apply at this Office. an 19tf

Treasury Department, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864.

Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
29-tf Secretary of the Treasury.

Annual Meeting.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co., in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 3d March, 1864.

W. W. VASS,
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1864. Secretary.
24 3tawdt3m

JOB WORK Of all kinds will be neatly executed at this office with cheapness and despatch.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Miscellaneous.

A LOT OF VERY FINE CHEWING TOBACco on sale on good terms at
27-d6t* TOWLES'.

Headquarters 3d N. C. Cavalry,
Near Kinston, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1864.

THE Divines of the State of North Carolina, are earnestly solicited to visit the 41st N. C. T., (3d Cavalry,) stationed near Kinston.

They will be liberally remunerated for their services, and have their expenses paid.

Notice of the intention of any one to comply with this call, addressed to the Commanding Officer of this Regiment, will receive prompt attention, and each one will be informed of the date his visit will be expected.

28-d5t* JNO. A. BAKER, Col.

Soldiers' Furlough.

Medical Director's Office, General Hospitals, N. C., Raleigh, February 15, 1864.—All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practicing Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any authority to give certificates of disability for Furlough or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless, and will not protect the soldier against the consequences of absence without leave. No one, except regulars appointed Medical Examining Boards, are authorized to give certificates of disability for furlough or discharge.

P. H. HINES, Surgeon,
18-3awdt Medical Director.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIvate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.

july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

Office Southern Express Company, Raleigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
18-1m *Agent.*

Office Southern Express Company, Augusta, Ga., February 16, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under SPECIAL CONTRACT.

JAS. SHUTER,
Superintend. and Acting President.
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.
18 1m

Military.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864.

THE annexed order from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of the Commandant:

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'LS OFFICE,
Richmond, Jan. 5, 1864.

General Orders, No. 2.

For the information of all concerned, and to correct prevalent misapprehension, it is announced that there exists no mandatory provision of law securing to *Enrolled* Conscripts the right to choose in what company or regiment they will serve. They cannot be assigned to companies from other States, and, in general, their wishes are to be consulted as to the choice of companies, where no considerations for the good of the service intervene to prevent compliance. Assignments once made by Commandants of Conscripts, in good faith, in the exercise of their discretion, will not be considered as fit subjects for complaints.

By order. S. COOPER,
28-d15t *Adjutant and Inspector Gen'l.*

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decissions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of
COL. PRESTON, Supt
[Signed] C. B. DUFFIELD,
16-1m Ass't Gen'l.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal Salisbury Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street.

☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186 .

Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186 .

(Signed in duplicate.)

—————[Seal.]

Witnesses:

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20, 1864-1 tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, March 4, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

Incidents from Newbern.

We have in our possession a copy of the "North Carolina Times," edited by George Mills Joy, *Yankee*, at Newbern. The number is filled with many and varied articles. It has, in the first place, the usual amount of advertisements for renting the property of our citizens, to make sad the hearts of poor refugees who, driven away from home, deprived of its comforts, and actually suffering from want, are thus compelled to see, week by week, vandal Yankees and their negro associates installed into their dwellings, and rioting in the possession of *their* hard earned property.

Next are advertisements of the sale of what is called abandoned property—abandoned plantations. This means, that whenever loyal citizens, patriots, lovers of their country, have prefered exile to association with their invaders and the abhorrent annoyances of their rule and goverument, then their lands, plantations and property (such as cannot be stolen by the officers) is offered for sale and rent to Yankees, niggers and tories, who reside and do business in the enemy's lines, and swear to do allegiance to his Government, to the acts of the Yankee Congress on slavery, and to Lincoln's proclamations—to all such the privilege of bidding for the houses and homes of our worthiest, best citizens of the ancient town, is accorded.

Next alongside of these insulting, aggrieving advertisements, is a short but significant editorial—in these word:—

"The People's Press, published at Salem, in Forsythe county, has joined the Raleigh Conservative Press, and is very defiant in its attitude." "It is a very able paper."—*Newbern Times, Feb. 24—George Mills Joy—Yankee.*

Thus a new associate is accorded to the Progress—"a *very able paper*"—whose tone, like that of the Progress, is "*very defiant. Tone*, did we say? We should have said "*attitude.*" *Attitude* is the word used. By *attitude*, the "Times," Joy, Editor, evidently refers to the Progress—having in view this paper's "falling back on its sovereignty." Of course, in order to *fall back*, one must be in a condition, or *attitude* to do so—and thus, the People's Press, together with the Raleigh Progress, are assigned their *attitude*—by the Yankee Joy at Newbern. And for the cheer and comfort, edification and encouragement of the Yankee Government and Yankee people, this new ally of the Progress is hailed and welcomed into the Raleigh Conservative Press, with their defiant attitude—defiant of their own Government.

Mr. William W. Holden's announcement that he is a candidate for Governor, will form in "Joy's" paper the theme of a still more cheering annunciation.

More Incidents from Newbern.

AN INVITATION TO BREAKFAST—A GREETING TO MCDUFF.

Alongside of the depressing advertisements of the sale and rent of the property of refugees in the town of Newbern, is a paragraph by "Joy," the Yankee, in the following words:

"Pennington, of Raleigh, says that he "should like very much to get some of our "nice, fresh white shad. Well, John, we "have been luxuriating upon them for the "past two or three weeks, and will agree, if "you will visit Newbern, take the oath of "allegiance, and behave yourself with pro-"priety, and drink no more of that Chinese "sam-show, to give you a splendid breakfast "on broiled shad."

Rich, rare and racy this, to be sure. Mark the affectionate intimacy—the recognition of an identity of stripe—"Pennington of Raleigh says"—the easy familiarity as one known, thoroughly understood, perfectly appreciated. "Well, John," you are all right—we know you well—and all those who make up your *corps de ballet*, they are all right. Do you want shad, John? "nice fresh and white?" Come down. Pay a visit to Newbern. There are only three conditions to your enjoyment—two of them easy—the other more difficult, but not impossible.

"Take the oath of allegiance, drink no more Chinese sam-show, and behave yourself with propriety."

The Progress has not a right of complaint against the tone from this Yankee occupant of the homes of those it calls *fellow citizens*. For—

The Progress has carried Joy to the heart of that Yankee, time and again, by denouncing and defying the Government which that Yankee is endeavoring to overthrow. The Progress has furnished columns of matter to that Yankee, week after week, to put in his paper, to encourage his people to continue in the occupation of our homes.

The Progress has joined with that Yankee in disparaging our prospects and depressing our people.

And no longer than the day before yesterday, the Progress proposes a coalition with the fellow-subjects of that Yankee, on a basis of some national re-union with them; which new evidence of its good will, makes another half column for the Yankee "Joy."

Fellow-citizens, we commit to you these extraordinary occurrences—unheard of before in time of war! Is there to be no end of them? Is a new excitement now to be opened up in our midst—and this people to writhe under it from now till August?

Yet Further Incidents from Newbern.

THE "SILVER-GREY-FOX."

On the anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington, in our late home of Newbern, now contaminated by the presence and occupancy of the invaders, with his horde of wretches who pollute our homes and despoil our property—on the 22d of Febrnary at Newbern, these enemies, with their tory companions, did outrage to the day, by holding a celebration.

In that display, was a Fireman's parade, under the auspices of one Captain Denny, who has a hatchet and axe company of 80 men. The Times, edited by Geo. Mills Joy, Yankee, thus notices the turn out:

"The Fireman's celebration on Monday last passed off very successfully. The line organized on Broad street.

Foster Engine co. No. 1—61 men.

HOLDEN Hook and Ladder No. 1—63 men.

* * * *

"The Foster Engine was very neatly and elaborately trimmed."

"The HOLDEN *truck*, also.—The apparatus was beautifully trimmed.—On top of the HOLDEN truck was perched *a Silver-Grey Fox*, that was very uneasy in its position and attracted much attention."

The *Foster* Engine is named after *General Foster*—who was once saved from death at Wilmington by the tender nursing of one of the kindest and most excellent ladies of North Carolina—and who recompensed the humanity afterwards by *stealing* the articles of furniture out of the houses of the people of Newbern and bestowing them upon his white wife and colored mistresses.—This Engine was named in his honor—the General once commanding the invaders at Newbern.

The HOLDEN truck—which came next in order; after Foster's, the thief's, in this Yankee procession—was named in honor of Mr. *William W. Holden* of Raleigh—since yesterday, candidate for Governor of North Carolina. The HOLDEN truck—of the HOLDEN hook and ladder company of the fire Department at Newbern. On this truck was an apparatus, and perched thereon "*a Silver-Grey Fox*"—a fox that attracted much attention—and "that was very uneasy in its position."

The HOLDEN TRUCK. Truck! This word points an enquiry. What TRUCKLING has Mr. Holden done, that his name, now while we are in dreaful war, designates a portion of the display, in a celebration of our enemies? How has *he* truckled to our invaders, that thus he obtains at their hands this distinguished consideration? And on the top, a "Silver-Grey Fox." Why select a FOX to surmount the Holden Truck? What is there of resemblance between Mr. Holden and a "Silver Grey-Fox?" What of disposition, habit or character do the Yankee admirers of Mr. Holden see alike in him and a "Silver-Grey Fox?" The fox is an artful, cunning, low, deceitful, mischievous, false, treacherous beast. Why should the Yankees, while thus honoring Mr. Holden, thus associate him?

And this "silver-grey fox" attracted much attention—on a *Holden* truck—with apparatus beautifully trimmed—in a Yankee procession—close after a Foster Engine—in our conquered town of Newbern—on the birth day of our Washington!

But the "silver-grey fox *was very uneasy in his position*". Fox as he was, he was not wholly lost to all sense of honor, all sense of shame, all sense of danger. One or the other, or perhaps a little of both emotions, conspired to his uneasiness. Well may this FOX feel uneasy. The hunters are after him—the woods are open—the coursers are fleet of foot, and Newberne and North Carolina will not always be safe for it.

This is the first picture of the candidate for Governor in North Carolina, sent up for presentation to the people from the columns of the Times—Geo. Mills Joy, Yankee, Editor.

It would be a very extraordinary man that can thus hold the affections of both sides in a time of deadly war—can strictly maintain the faith with both—be honored by one in public celebrations—and elected Governor by the other.

Habeas Corpus Writs Refused.

We understand that Judge Battle has lately refused to issue the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in a number of cases, when applied for by persons who had placed substitutes in the army; on the ground, that the writ was suspended in all such cases by the late act of Congress. We have also understood that such is the opinion of Judge Manly. Thus two of the three Judges of the Supreme Court hold that the writ is suspended, and there is as little doubt, from reliable information which we have, that they would hold the law also making principals of substitutes liable to military duty, constitutional and valid to all intents and purposes.

It was rumored yesterday, however, that Chief Justice Pearson had ordered the arrest of an Enrolling Officer in Guilford County, to answer for a contempt in not obeying the mandate of a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, issued by him; the officer in doing so, making returns in accordance with the act, and acting under orders of his superiors. Is Judge Pearson determined to bring about a collision between the State and Confederate authorities? It would seem so. He should remember that there are other Judges in the State besides himself, and that the opinion of his two associates on the Supreme Court Bench are entitled to the same consideration as his own.—He ie assuming a fearful responsibility.

As for the substitute men, they had as well take the field at once, and save their credit.—Judge Pearson cannot help them out.

Mr. Long's Second Letter---and his Last.

The chains of ancient friendship, perhaps would be better recognized by us if we were to decline the publication of this last epistle. But we are not the guardian of "our old classmate," and it may be as well at once to give him the rope and let him save the trouble to another, by doing for himself what seems to be inevitable. We the more readily comply, because his last is a picture of the artist in a character of his own selection, and sketched by himself. If he does not pass muster on this representation, we can do nothing more for him. In undertaking Romeo, however, he loses us our cook. We have an intolerable aversion to "High life below stairs." We made him our cook rather for the comedy of the thing. When he contemplates tragedy, he must leave our service. We want no dead Romeos and Juliets in our kitchen.

We note particularly the points of the letter, which we especially present for the public observation. First, the following:

"I have a great fancy to be called by my right name. It is James, sometimes called Jeemes, and by the vulgar, Jim—just as we say Duncan, Dunk., vulgarly Donkey."

Now, we readily admit that our old friend may have many *aliases*, and we can understand why: but, we protest, if we have any, we do not know it. "The vulgar" may designate us, as the letter says—but our associations are with gentlemen, and we never know of such appellatives—unless intruded on us before we find it out, as in the present instance.

The second quotation we mark is—

"But how is it that you were not made a General? If I understand it correctly, some say that you based your application on the ground of your happy faculty of having a regiment slaughtered and coming off safe yourself."

We are not blind to the innuendo. It is just one of those friendly stabs, that an old friend of a peculiar honesty, would be inclined to give.

The public will perceive that this is rather a serious insinuation, as it intimates an accusation that, while an officer, we recklessly exposed the lives of our men, and cowardly preserved our own. We might administer the severity to this wanton accusation which the provocation merits. But we are not in the mood. We intend this paper as a vehicle of good taste and decency. If we have departed from the rule in introducing the correspondence under discussion, it is the fault of the letter writer more than our own.

But as this is not the first occasion of a similar insinuation, we owe it to ourselves to enquire, what will our brother officers—Col. Garrett, Lt. Col. Lee, Capt. Robinson, and others say of the two points of this attack? What will Cols. Terry and Hairston of the 24th Va., who were shot down on our left? What will these officers say of our responsibility for the charge at Williamsburg, and our conduct in it? We know what our General Early will respond, if this meets his eye. And Lieut. Gen. Hill is not free from obligation to us, both in this and other matters, to put now so distinctive a refutation before the public, that calumny will be silenced.

In conclusion, we recommend to Mr. Long, in future, to send his communications for publication to the Newbern Times, edited by Geo. Mills Joy, Yankee. His claim upon us is only that of ancient friendship; while upon Mr. Joy he can urge a present affinity; and we don't know how soon they two may meet. In order to ensure the perusal of this second letter, we have stated at the beginning, that it will be the last. We know no better mode of attracting for it attention.

The Southern Express.

We agree with the Richmond Examiner that the Southern Express Company deserves the unaffected thanks of the country, and especially of the army, for the patriotic and liberal arrangement they have made to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to our troops in the field. To meet the wants of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home, the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else. Packages (not more than one hundred pounds) should be sent to the Soldiers' Relief Association: In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or to any other point at which one of these Associations have an office. The troops in Northern Virginia will hereafter get, ahead of all other freight, packages addressed to them thorough these channels; and it is promised that if the Relief Associations will establish agencies in the rear of other armies, they shall enjoy the same privileges.

The Chatham Railroad Company.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, held in Raleigh on yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Kemp P. Battle, of Wake; George W. Mordecai, of Wake; Dr. W. J. Hawkins, of Warren; S. S. Royster, of Granville; Elias Bryan, of Chatham; John C. Washington, of Lenoir; and J. M. Heck, of Wake.

At a meeting of the Directors subsequently held, Kemp P. Battle, Esq., was elected President, and W. W. Vass Secretary and Treasurer.

In answer to some inquiries on the subject, we state that we cannot receive club subscribers at less than our regular rates.

We see from Mr. Holden's card, that he announces himself a candidate for Governor.

It is not known whether Gov. Vance will be a candidate for re-election or not.

Some doubts have been cast upon the reported death of Brownlow. At the time we wrote a brief notice in his memory we were ourself inclined to discredit the fact. We are assured, however, since then, by parties recently from Knoxville, and also learn from others who have conversed with Col. Burke, the Federal flag of-truce officer, that it is so. The parson is therefore—dead.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE YANKEE RAID—RICHMOND THREATENED—FIGHTING AROUND THE CITY—INTERESTING DETAILS.

Our last notice of the movements of the enemy, closed with their appearance at Fredrick's Hall, on the Central Railroad, and the approaching of another column towards Charlottesville. The latter, we learn, were met by our cavalry, under Colonel Caskie, and repulsed. At Frederick's Hall they tore up the track for a considerable distance, and, it is reliably reported, captured and brought off several of our officers and several pieces of artillery stationed there, besides doing considerable damage to the remainder by destroying the carriages and otherwise rendering it unserviceable for immediate use.

Leaving Frederick's Hall, Monday, they crossed the Central Railroad and divided into two detachments, one moving in the direction of the James River Canal, and the other towards Ashland, where it spent Monday night. The former column penetrated yesterday morning to the farm of Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, in Goochland county—They burned his barn and stable, and, it is reposted by an escaped prisoner, that his dwelling house was in flames when he left the vicinity. They also burned all the Flour and Saw Mills in the vicinity, including the Dover Flour Mills, the barns and mill of Messrs. Standard and Morson; destroyed a number of freight and other boats in the Canal, and did considerable damage to the Iron Works at Mannakin. The only damage done to the Canal, besides the destruction of boats, was the cutting of the Lock at Samson's.

Gen. Henry A. Wise was, at the time, on a visit to his son-in-law, whose farm adjoins Secretary Seddon, but fortunately became apprised of their approach in time to make his escape. He arrived in the city yesterday.

The other detachment that came to Ashland was accompanied with a battery of artillery, and appeared on the Brooke Turnpike, about six miles Northwest of the city, yesterday morning. They were promptly met and kept in check, and finally handsomely repulsed by a portion of the Engineer troops, under Colonel W. H. Stephens, who manned a few sections of light artillery. A duel ensued and shots were exchanged for about two hours. The enemy then withdrew in the direction of Mechanicsville, burning the trestle work of the Central Railroad across the Chickahominy in their retreat.—Our loss in the fight on the Brooke road, was one killed and six or seven wounded, but we have been unable to learn their names.—Neither the force, nor the loss of the enemy is yet ascertained, as they carried their dead and wounded with them. We captured two prisoners, who were committed to the Libby Prison.

During the retreat of this column, they threw two or three shells at the dwelling house of Hon. James Lyons, which exploded in the yard without damage. They stopped the carriage of Mr. John P. Ballard, took both the horses, and carried off the horses of Mr. Geddin. The latest report we have from this retreating column, is that they had halted five or six miles from the city to take some refreshments. They are probably endeavoring to make their escape, by way of the White House. We omitted to mention a report that they saluted Camp Lee with a few shells, but this lacks confirmation.

The detachment that went to Goochland, according to the statement of an escaped prisoner, included a large body of negroes mounted and armed. They seized and brought with them a considerable number of negroes as they passed through the county, as well as a large number of horses which were brought into requisition whenever others were exhausted and gave out. Before leaving the Central Railroad, they impressed into service a negro guide to pilot them to the vicinity of this city, where they intended and expected to arrive last night, to effect a junction probably with the column from the direction of Ashland. The negro, however, intentionally or ignorantly, piloted them in the wrong direction, and they landed in Goochland, as above stated, about daylight yesterday, for which they hung him yesterday afternoon.

It is reported that a detachment from this column went to the river at Mannakin's Ferry, it was believed, with the intention of crossing, if practicable, and coming down on the Southside. Whether they succeeded or not, we have not learned. Some of the privates expressed regret at the burning of houses, but said they acted under orders. A negro belonging to Mr. Stanard was captured, and after being with them all day, feigned sickness, and being sent off under guard, three of our pickets galloped up and captured the Yankee and released the negro.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the enemy advanced towards the city by the Westham or river road, evidently the same force that went to Goochland. They formed into line of battle, not far above the city, and from the brisk firing of musketry heard in that direction about dusk, it is supposed a fight occurred. The enemy were afterwards reported to have been repulsed. Several prisoners were brought in about 8 o'clock last night. Up to the late hour of writing this we learned no particulars.

The body of raiders is under command of General Kilpatrick, celebrated in connection with the raid of last spring over very much the identical route. Besides the general destruction of property, one of the principal objects of the raid was evidently the release of the prisoners in the city; but the plan miscarried by the treachery or ignorance of their negro guide. It is not to be supposed that it would have been successful had it been otherwise. The whole force is estimated at about two large brigades, and, whatever the object, they have won a title to considerable boldness, to say the least of it.

LATER.

Last night, at about a quarter before 11 o'clock, brisk artillery firing was heard in the direction of Meadow Bride, or Mechanicsville, which continued half an hour. It proceeded, doubtless, from the column that retreated in that direction.

It was reported that a skirmish occurred earlier in the night, on the Westham road, in which the enemy charged Hurley's Battalion and the 28th Virginia Regiment, who were in advance of the main body, and were repulsed. We heard of no casualties.

An official communication received last night, expresses the opinion that Meade is advancing against Gen. Lee. The same opinion, we learn, is entertained in a high official quarter. If Meade means fight, it may begin to-day, the weather permitting, though it may be only a demonstration in favor of the raid on the city.

GEN. JONES' EXPLOIT IN EAST TENNESSEE.—In addition to the 256 Yankees captured in East Tennessee by Gen. Jones, we learn that he secured 100 horses, 18 or 20 wagons, a quantity of commissary and quartermaster's stores, a large number of small arms, two pieces of artillery, and the entire camp equipage, including the tents of three regiments. The capture was made in five miles of Cumberland Gap.

The prisoners taken belonged to the 9th 11th and 14th (renegade) Tennessee regiments.

FROM SUFFOLK.—A rumor prevailed at Ivor Station, Monday, when the train left, that the Yankee forces were being increased in the vicinity of Suffolk.

RATIONS FOR OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.—It appears that in some portions of our armies, doubt yet exists of the passage of the law introduced in Congress, allowing commissioned officers of the navy rations. The bill was passed by both Houses of Congress, and approved by the President.

The law provides that after the passage of the act, all commissioned officers of the army and navy, whilst on duty in the field, or afloat, shall be entitled to one ration in kind, the same as are allowed to privates. Commissioned officers of the army are allowed to purchase clothing, or cloth for clothing, at Government prices, all expenses included, the privates to be first supplied. The officer purchasing is required to certify on honor that the articles purchased are for his own personal use and comfort, and is limited to one suit per year, as well as to one ration per day; at Government cost of the ration.

The bill further provides that no officer under the rank of Brigadier General shall be entitled to forage, or commutation for forage, for more than one horse, except when on duty in the field.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM FLORIDA.—At last accounts from Florida, the enemy had reached the protection of their gunboats at Jacksonville. Our cavalry were still pursuing, continually bringing in prisoners, and had got to within ten miles of Jacksonville. A great many wounded Yankees are at Lake City, some of them severely. About two hundred prisoners have been sent to Chattahoochee for present confinement.—They admit being badly whipped and confess that their army was greatly demoralized by the late battle.

An officer informs the Savannah News that both armies were marching towards each other in line-of-battle, and when each discovered the other, they were not more than a mile apart.

The battle immmediately commenced, and for a time was severely contested. Several of the Yankee regiments fought with wire chambered muskets and fired with great rapidity.—The steady fire of our men soon thinned their ranks, and our troops captured a large number of their wire chambered muskets.—*Ibid.*

"TIRED OF FIGHTING FOR THE D---D NIGGERS" Five Yankee deserters---two from the 5th Rhode Island infantry, and three from the 2nd Vermont---voluntarily deserted from Newbern and a point near Morehead City, and, walking about thirty miles, delivered themselves to Gen. Hoke's command at Kinston. The only cause they assign for their desertion is, that they "*are tired of fighting for the d---d nigger.*"

If Rhode Island and Vermont are abandoning their "fellow man and brother," how is it with the less "free soil" of the North?

Seven deserters were received in this city last evening. They report no reinforcements at Newbern since Gen. Pickett's recent attack.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

[For The Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—While looking over a back number of the Charlotte Bulletin, my eye rested on an extract from the Raleigh Progress, in which the Editor speaks of the citizens of Newbern as "homeless, hopeful and determined." Homeless, indeed, they are. Could they but visit our elm-embowered city, and see the desolation and destruction that there reigns supreme, they might be led to believe that they were hopelessly homeless.

Most truly has it spoken when it says, we are "hopeful and determined." Hopeful, not only that the ruthless invaders, who now infest our homes and pollute our hearth-stones, may be driven from our soil, and we once more be allowed to live in peace under our own "vine and fig tree;" but that with them may be sent those agitators and peace-shriekers, who seek to destroy the beautiful Temple of Liberty which is now being reared, and so soon to be completed in our midst—a Temple whose every stone is cemented by patriots' blood and in which the Goddess will delight to dwell; for on its altars have been laid the noblest sacrifice that man can make—the lives and fortunes of Southern patriots. They are not only hopeful that this will take place, but determined that it shall—determined that those, who would make terms short of independence with the tyrant who seeks our subjugation, shall be committed to the tender mercies of their abolition friends.

The Progress further says: "May the time soon come when an honorable peace shall restore them to their homes, and bring together again, the congenial spirits that made the old "Athens" so attractive in former times."—Again are we 'hopeful and determined'—hopeful that that good time may soon come—determined that none shall dwell there but "congenial spirits"; and that none shall be congenial but such as have placed no stumbling block in the way of Independence.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

NEUSE.

For The Confederate.

35th Regiment N. C. T. Re-enlisted for the War.

HEADQUARTERS, HAMILTON, N. C., February 13, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please be so kind as to publish the accompanying preamble and resolution adopted by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 35th Regiment N. C. T., on the 14th of February, 1864

The preamble and resolution were passed by each company at its respective company parade ground, and I feel confident that I state the truth when I say the unanimity with which they were adopted has not been surpassed by any body of troops re-enlisting for the war. They did not merely vote for the resolution "viva voce," or by "silent consent," but each man signed his name to it.

Respectfully,

R. B. PEEPLES, Adjutant.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION.

"WHEREAS, our terms of enlistment in the army of the Confederate States is drawing to a close, and that independence which we volunteered to achieve has not been obtained, but our ruthless foe continues to seek our subjugation by waging a war upon us unparalleled in history for barbarity and cruelty, and trying to despoil us of all that is near and dear to freemen, and did we fail to resist such an invasion of our soil, and abuse of our right, we should be unworthy of the trust reposed in us, therefore

Resolved, That we declare ourselves re-enlisted for the war, pledging our comrades in arms that we will never forsake them nor lay down our arms until the tide of invasion is rolled back from our land."

We understand that another Steamer reached a Confederate port safely last night.

TELEGRAPHIC!

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the Raiders.

ORANGE C. H., March 3.

The report that the enemy had crossed at Germanna Ford, though officially credited yesterday, has turned out to be untrue. All quiet in front this morning.

RICHMOND, March 3.

The main body of Kilpatrick's raiders proceeded towards the Peninsula on the south-side of the Pamunkey, crossing the York River Railroad at Tunstall's. About one hundred and fifty more prisoners have been captured by Col. Bradley Johnson's command.

Some stir was caused to-day by a report of an advance up the Peninsula of ten or fifteen Regiments of Yankees; but it was ascertained about one o'clock to be unfounded. Kilpatrick's party when last heard from, was moving as rapidly as possible in the direction of Williamsburg.

Six hundred prisoners leave for Americus, Ga., to-morrow. The same number leave every alternate day.

The bill suspending the collection of taxes for the present year, has passed both Houses of the Virginia Legislature.

From Mississippi.

ATLANTA, March 3.

A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated Macon, Miss., March 2d, says the whole Federal force under Sherman, was at Canton on the 28th ult., our cavalry harrassing them with dreadful effect.

Grierson's command has returned to Memphis. Private telegram from Gen. Forrest, says: My victory was complete. Loss 20 killed and 60 wounded. Yankees killed, wounded and captured about 800. They outnumbered me three to one. Col. Forrest was killed.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.

One hundred and forty-eight shots have been fired at the city since our last report up to five o'clock this morning. Some few shells were fired at Sumter. Position of the fleet unchanged.

The question is sometimes asked, is it not as advantageous to a holder to retain the present currency, until the 1st of April, and submit to the tax of one-third, and then invest in six per cent. bonds, as it is to invest now in four per cent. bonds. We answer, no. Let us illustrate by example: With three thousand dollars the holder may now procure a four per cent. bond for that amount. After the first of April, the same currency could buy a bond for two thousand dollars. The annual interest on these bonds (the one at four per cent., and the other at six per cent.) would, indeed, be the same, but, when payday shall arrive, the sums received in redemption of the bonds will be very different. The four per cent. bond would yield equal to present returns, and a greater one in prospective; hence it would be the more valuable.

From our Kinston Correspondent.

KINSTON, March 3, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—Brigadier General Hoke is doubtless the most energetic and enterprising military commander that has been in charge of this post for some time past. He is a perfect terror to the *tobacco hucksters, pack-peddlers*, and disloyal characters generally in this community. He is after them in hot pursuit, and no mistake When I speak, Messrs. Editors, of tobacco hucksters and pack-peddlers, I alludes especially to a certain class of traffickers—who are charged (and doubtless justly so) with smuggling tobacco and other articles of contraband, such as cotton yarn, &c., through our lines below here to the enemy at Newbern and Washington.

If half that is told be true, this wholesale trading with the Yankees has been going on down here on an extensive scale for a long while, and it is high time that some one had taken the matter in hand and a stop put to the whole business.

I learn that Gen. Hoke, is resolved upon giving the matter a full and fair investigation, before he ceases; even should it lead to the crimination of some of our military men, who I am informed, are strongly mistrusted as being parties concerned in the traffiet, which is the most shameful feature of the whole affair, should it turn out to be true. I hope for the better.

I am told that a portion of Col. Whitford's command, got after some Yankee scouts below Swift Creek, a few days ago, and made them put back to their wigwam, at Barrington's Ferry. The news from the lines this morning represent all as quiet.

It is reported that Mrs. Patterson Allen, on bail to be tried for alleged treasonable correspondence, has been visited by the enemy, and taken possession of by them.

DIED,

In this city on the morning of the 27th of February, 1864. HELEN MANLY, infant daughter of John G. B. and Helen Grimes, aged one month and three days.

New Advertisements.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Wake County, on the 14th day of February one slave girl, about thirty years of age. Said girl's complexion is dark mulatto, with her right breast cut off. Her name is TINEY. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver the said girl to me, or confine her so that I can get her. My Post Office is Durham's N. C.

33-d2t* SARAH K. ROSS.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, Wilmington, N. C., 1st March, 1864.

Dividend, No. 109.

A DIVIDEND of 15 per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to stockholders on the 15th inst. in Confederate Notes. J. G. BURR, Cashier.

33-3t*

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

JOURDAN & MOSES, Tanners, are receiving hides daily to tan and finish, for one-third for all split hides, and skins for one-half, giving owner of the split hides the refusal of the yard's share at government price. The yard is situated 9 miles Southeast of Raleigh, and 1 mile from Auburn Turnout. 33-dlw

FRESH OYSTERS!---TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

ANOTHER small lot of those large, luscious Fresh Oysters. Our regular customers will please send down their vessels promptly to the NEW MARKET STORE,

33-1t* In the old State Journal building.

MACHINIST WANTED.

WANTED, a good Machinist to take charge of a Steam Saw and Grist Mill. To one that will come well recommended as to sobriety, industry and skill, a liberal price will be paid.

Address, Dr. GEO. C. SUGG, Joyner's Depot, Wilson, Co., N. C.

32-d2t&w3t*